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The *a*-sound differs from the unrounded back vowels in that it does not require an elevation of the back of the tongue; it differs from the mixed and front unrounded vowels in that it demands a larger cavity in the centre and front of the mouth, and a stoppage of the cavity behind the tongue.

It is also possible to produce *a* in two more artificial ways—by lateral compression of the tongue, and by protrusion of the tongue beyond the lips.

With the jaw at any height, and with the tongue in any unrounded position, narrow or wide, low, mid, or high, front or mixed (but not back), we can form an *a*-sound by so compressing the tongue that it is thin from side to side and thick from top to bottom, provided the hyoid bone be retracted and the lip-aperture be such as to allow the sound to escape freely at the sides. By this method an *a* can be produced which, as seen from the lips, has the appearance of being high-front or high-mixed; examination will, however, show that this *a* is accompanied by no lowering of the back of the tongue. All the back vowels can, moreover, be formed in this same way: they differ from one-another in the height of the back of the tongue; from *a* they are distinguished apparently by the fact that they require an upward slope from front to back, whereas for *a* the top of the tongue is about level.

If the mouth-aperture be tolerably large, and the tongue be kept flat and free from any local elevation, *a* can be pronounced with the tongue extended far beyond the lips. All the low vowels can be produced with this same tongue-protrusion: the low-back (as in *saw*) and the low-mixed (as in *sir*) require, however, an elevation respectively of the back and of the centre of the tongue; *æ* demands a lifting in the front of the mouth and a sinking at the back. *E* can also be produced in this way, but with less protrusion than *æ*; *i* admits still less than *e*: for narrow *i* the tongue can scarcely project beyond the lower lip.

Putting together all the evidence we have gathered, we conclude that *a* is an unrounded hollow vowel, hollower than the low mixed, and not so hollow as *ɔ*. When it is pronounced in the mid-back or low-back position, its re-

quisite front cavity is already there; but when it is carried forward, room has to be made for it by lowering the jaw or by flattening, hollowing, or compressing the tongue.

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ERRATA IN THE SIEVERS-COOK OLD ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

May I request students of the 'Old English Grammar' to make the following corrections in addition to those noted by DR. BRIGHT in the March number (p. 82) of this journal?

§ 68. For *silver* read *sliver*.

§ 85. For 'an accented' read 'a stressed.'

§ 207. For 'smooth guttural and the smooth palatal' read 'surd guttural stop and the surd palatal stop.'

§ 214 (p. 114, second line). For *āwæh* (*āweh*) read *āwæh* (*āweh*).

§ 214, Note 3. For *frunon*, *gefrunen*, *brudon*, *broden*, *stroden* read *frūnon*, *gefrūnen*, *brūdon*, *brōden*, *strōden*.

§ 214, Note 4. For *merne* read *mērne*.

§ 227. For 'Germanic *ðð*' read 'Germanic *þþ*.'

§ 271. For *cwið* read *cwið*.

§ 288, Note 1. Supply the missing portion of the parenthesis after *scēf*.

§ 382, Note 1. For *ācwīnan* read *ācwīnan*.

§ 407, (a). For *ræccan* read *ræcean*.

Page 168 (middle). For '225.2 *b*' read '225.2.' For '145. and note' read '145.'

Page 262. For 'oððe, conj. 277' read 'oððe, conj. 200.'

Page 263. For *plēloic* read *plēolic*.

Page 264. Under *sculan*, for 243 read 423.

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THE ORIGIN OF THE SUFFIX -re in French *ordre*, *coffre*, *pampre*, etc.

In LENZ'S 'Der Handschuhsheimer Dialekt,* I. Teli: Wörterverzeichnis.' Konstanz 1887, we read on page 23: "Beiläufig will ich bemer-

*LENZ'S treatise on his native dialect is certainly a most valuable addition to our dialect investigations and it promises to be much more so after the publication of the second part.